

REVIEW 5.3-S.6

5.3): Definite Is and Areas

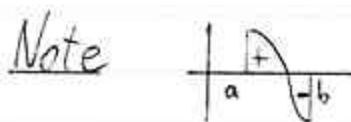
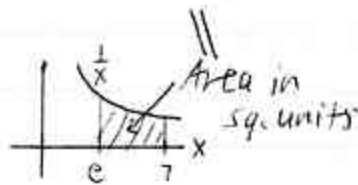
FTC

who cares if
not unil. at 0

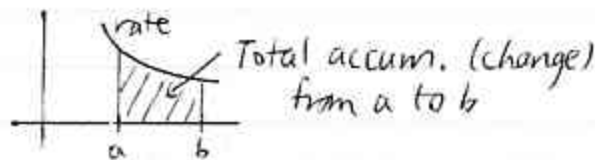
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex } \int_e^7 \frac{1}{x} dx & \quad \text{cont. on } (e, 7) \checkmark \\ & = [\ln|x|]_e^7 \\ & \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{can drop} \\ x > 0 \text{ on } (e, 7) \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

May need algebra
to rewrite.
Find an AD of $\frac{1}{x}$.
Don't need + C

$$\begin{aligned} & = [\ln 7] - [\ln e] \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{[Eval} \\ \text{at top \#]} \end{array} - \begin{array}{l} \text{[Eval} \\ \text{at bot \#]} \end{array} \\ & = \boxed{\ln 7 - 1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{May need} \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

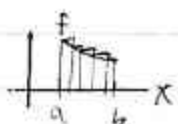


Word Probs.



Approx. $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ Using Left Riemann Sums

Given: $n = \#$ rects.



① Rect. width $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$

② Find x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

Keep $+\Delta x$ until you get n ths.

③ Left R. Sum

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\text{Area of 1st rect.}) \\ &+ (\text{2nd}) \\ &\vdots \\ &+ (\text{nth}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f(x_1) \Delta x \\ &+ f(x_2) \Delta x \\ &\vdots \\ &+ f(x_n) \Delta x \end{aligned}$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty$, \rightarrow Exact

Note If given a table, can't use FTC, but can 107

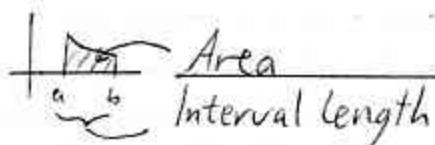
x	$f(x)$
1	20
2	30
\vdots	\vdots

Don't have to be same width - you can modify our approach

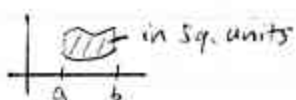
5.4 fav

Sum Total
Input Size

$$= \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$$



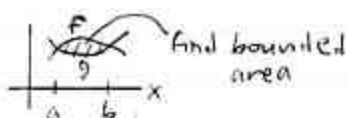
Area Bet. Curves



$$\int_a^b [(top) - (bot)] dx$$

May need
Graph or test a x b
to see who's who

I'll give it no intervals.



To find a, b , solve $f(x) = g(x)$ for x .
Who's on top? Test a x b

5.6 u-Subs

$$\int f(x) dx$$

Let $u =$ inside, exp., denom.; its. deriv. in \int up to const. factor
 $du = (\text{deriv.}) dx$ May need to factor

Templates: $\int u^n du$, $\int e^u du$, $\int \frac{du}{u}$
Algebra?

Ex $\int \frac{x^3}{x^4+1} dx$

$$u = x^4 + 1$$
$$du = 4x^3 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4x^3}{x^4+1} dx$$

can put in const. factor
Compensate

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{u}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|u| + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^4+1| + C$$

can drop $x^4+1 > 0$

+C
Go back to x. →x

Definite \int : $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

$$x=a \Rightarrow u=$$

No: +C, →x

Word Probs.

Phase 1
or Work out $\int f(x) dx$ 1st.
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b$ (stick w/x)
Phase 2
an AD from Phase 1

